

of Disease:
such as Tu-
berculosis,
Pus-
Skin Dis-
ease.
June 1865
I acknowledge
the receipt of your
notes and arms;
my way seems
to be beyond draw-
ing, but
disorders, but
expect Messen-
ger to be good. I
feel what I
can do.
TALLER,
Lias, Tetter
worm, Sore

22 Sept. 1859
I am well
Sarsaparilla
by large
doses.

RECK.
The bottles of
me swelling on
or, Uterine

I have cured
one where the
knowledge equals

"A dangerous
city, which had
been the seat of
our physician
but he ad-
vised before en-
tirely

Aug. 1855
the request of
I have real-
complaints
which were
Your Sarap-
aria has
all the ulceration
that the old
ulcers healed,
but some dis-
tance from
bones. They
are now gone.
She, too, was
I know from
this reason
consequently,
ISHER, M. D.
plaint.

Aug. 1855
I have afflic-
tions, and
destroyed my
from no other
oved pastor, the
so much trying
so much try-
ing. My
The

Editorial
Ulcerous
Bones.

we where cure
Some of this
the agents below
iley, Mel-

been made by
and the
comics disorders
a remedy can
be done

TOTAL

ness, Croup,
and for the
in advanced

any other for
a useless here to
excellence for
the temporary
villages of fam-
ilies, among
the effects of
the subtle and
the whole
the know, too,
the
to assure them
the making of
the cause of
well, Mass.
& Co., Ban-
Belast, and all
since 3

BITTERS.

the public for a
the handi-
labor, for their
perfect health
to the health of
the human dis-

CINES

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the time of the
the great
ligaments of the

strengthening the
them on their
a certain remedy

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LUENZA will
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the LIFE MED-
the Western coun-
and, certain
a series of permanent—TRY

ANTS.—GENERAL—
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all violent purges

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Maine Farmer

Augusta, Thursday, July 4, 1861.

NOTICE.

Advertisers in Washington and Penobscot Counties are called on to publish and ensure notices of their regularly appointed agents.

Advertisers in Cumberland and east Somerset will be called upon during the present month, by our

News of the Week.

The story contained in our news record last week from a correspondent of the New York *World*, of a proposition for peace from Jeff Davis, has proved to be a hoax, as was shrewdly expected at the time. The general impression seems to be that it was thrown out as a feint by one of the thin skinned politicians at Washington, in advance of the session of Congress, to ascertain how far any proposition for a settlement of the present difficulties, based upon compromise, could be tolerated by public sentiment.

The responses received in thunder tones from the North have convinced them that no paltering with reason, no negotiation with rebels in arms will be permitted, and that until the authority of the government is acknowledged and vindicated over every foot of the soil of these thirty-four States, war must go on. On the other hand, the intelligence which comes to hand of the movements of the rebel government, indicates as yet lack of determination on its part to try conciliation with us in the field, at least before returning to negotiations. They want to be satisfied that we are stronger than they are, before they will be sufficiently humbled to ask for or to offer terms of peace and submission.

The new provisional government of Virginia, having been officially recognized by the Administration. The Legislature under the new constitution was to assemble at Wheeling, on Monday next. Nothing new is disclosed in regard to the ultimate movements and disposition of the military force now assembled at Washington and in Virginia. It is stated that in the capital and its immediate vicinity, there are more than seventy thousand troops. At a recent military conference held in Washington, it is said that a change in plan involving more active operations was determined on.

The movements of Gen. Patterson are severely misjudged upon as affording reason to fear that his devotion to the Government is not so sincere as to make him the most efficient instrument in carrying out its plans; it is said that Gen. Caldwell, some days before the return of the rebels to Harper's Ferry and the reckless and wanton destruction of property by them, desired to occupy it with an advanced guard, but Gen. Patterson peremptorily refused permission.

The Government has put courage into the hearts of the Union men of Tennessee by cordial assurances of sympathy and efficient support. Baltimore is again in a ferment. The recent discovery of concealed arms and munitions, and the arrest of Marshal Kane, an avowed secessionist, show that the embars of rebellion are still alive in that city. Gen. Banks will exercise a wise and strong hand in the administration of military affairs there, but an outbreak by the secessionists is not improbable.

Frequent skirmishes, accompanied with loss of life on both sides have taken place during the past week. The most serious and important of these conflicts have been at Mathias Point, resulting in the repulse of a Federal force, and the capture of Capt. Ward of the steamer Freeborn; and the gallant attack of a picked guard of thirteen men belonging to Col. Wallace's Indiana regiment, upon a body of rebel horsemen three times their number, the killing of thirteen rebels and the capturing of seventeen horses—subsequently captured in their turn by fifty-seven rebel cavalry, they fought their way back to the camp, having killed twenty-three more of the enemy, with a loss on the loyal side of one killed and one wounded. An extraordinary story, but touching for an official communication of Col. Wallace to the commanding General.

The energetic movements of Gen. Lyon in Missouri have resulted almost in the complete dispersion of the rebel forces in that State. Gov. Jackson is a fugitive among the Arkansas rebels, and the people, assured of the just and peaceable purposes of the Government, no less than of its ability and determination to punish lawlessness and treason, are every where returning to their allegiance.

THE CHAPLAIN OF THE THIRD REGIMENT. We have been greatly pained, in common with our entire community, to hear reports prejudicial to the character of Rev. A. J. Church, Chaplain of the Third Regiment. We have no official information on the subject, but we learn by private letters from the Camp, and by gentlemen direct from Washington, that charges had been preferred against the Chaplain for selling franked envelopes, which had been entrusted to him for gratuitous distribution among the soldiers. An investigation by a Court of Inquiry, the proof of improper conduct is said to have been so strong against him that Col. Howard had notified Mr. Church of his dismissal from the post of Chaplain. We see it stated in other papers that when called to answer to the charge, he acknowledged the fact of selling the envelopes, pleading ignorance of custom, and saying he expected to be held responsible for the envelopes by those who had franked them—the franking not being to save expense, but simply for convenience.

THE BOSTON JOURNAL states that Col. E. E. Rice, under whose command a regiment was recently formed in Boston (the 14th,) and from whom some disbanded, left with his family on Friday last for Hakodadi, Japan, where he has been commercial agent of our Government for the past five or six years. He was at home at the breaking out of the present war, and obtained a furlough for the purpose of taking command of the regiment; but when it was apparent that the regiment would not be accepted, he gave up his right to return to his post.

BURNED TO DEATH. On Monday 24th ult., a son of Mr. Daniel Harvey of Gorham, N. H., was burned to death under a pile of boards in front of his father's house. The little fellow and his playmates had got together a lot of shawins between two piles of boards against a fence, which were noticed to be on fire. Some men checked the fire by water and by scattering the boards, when to their amazement young Harvey was discovered leaning against the fence on his hands and knees under the end of the pile, terribly burned and dead.

THE CLARION states that Mr. C. B. Danforth, of Norway, on the 14th inst., sheared from his Spanish buck, nineteen and a half pounds of wool. Last year he sheared fifteen and a half pounds from the same sheep, making thirty-five pounds of wool from one sheep in two years.

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THE PORTLAND ADVERTISER speaks of the battalion of the Sixth Regiment. The first battalion of the regiment which passed through this city on Monday, the 24th ult., and now encamped in Portland, is composed of the following companies:

Company A, Brownsville—Captain, Moses W. Brown; 1st Lieutenant, Chas. H. Chandler; 2d do, A. P. Buck; 3d do, J. L. Dickey; 4th do, J. S. Johnson; 5th do, L. L. Linnekin; 6th do, G. F. Steele; 7th do, J. M. Dickey; 8th do, J. C. Jones; 9th do, J. C. Jones; 10th do, J. D. Roberts; 11th do, George Feltner; 12th do, J. C. Jones; 13th do, J. C. Jones; 14th do, J. C. Jones; 15th do, J. C. Jones; 16th do, J. C. Jones; 17th do, J. C. Jones; 18th do, J. C. Jones; 19th do, J. C. Jones; 20th do, J. C. Jones; 21st do, J. C. Jones; 22nd do, J. C. Jones; 23rd do, J. C. Jones; 24th do, J. C. Jones; 25th do, J. C. Jones; 26th do, J. C. Jones; 27th do, J. C. Jones; 28th do, J. C. Jones; 29th do, J. C. Jones; 30th do, J. C. Jones; 31st do, J. C. Jones; 32nd do, J. C. Jones; 33rd do, J. C. Jones; 34th do, J. C. Jones; 35th do, J. C. Jones; 36th do, J. C. Jones; 37th do, J. C. Jones; 38th do, J. C. Jones; 39th do, J. C. Jones; 40th do, J. C. Jones; 41st do, J. C. Jones; 42nd do, J. C. Jones; 43rd do, J. 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THE MAINE FARMER: AN

Poetry.

THE WILL FOR THE DEED.

BY CAROLINE A. MASON.

We should have, I, no half-shafts,
Nor shaming spur; how shall I aid
My Country in her great Crusade?

I cannot now with gold the least,
Like Dragon's hoard, battle-hoed,

I may stand in mire or hall,
And shout aloud great Freedom's call,

"Come to rescue, one and all!"

I am a man, a son, a brother,
No man to whom no arm is right,

Yet bursling to support the Right.

How shall I all my Country's cause?
How help revenge the trampled law?

Alas! I have no sword, no spear,

With oil and wine I may not go,

Where wounded men to and fro,

Beneath the invader's haughty law;

My little chit looks up to me,

And I must leave him, and the poor,

God wills where he is should be.

Ah well, I am a needed! He,

Who knows his heart, for pleasure for me

His other sons there are.

The gates of hell he stand not with;
Oh, golden words—not to last!

My soul accept her humbler fate.

Content to serve in any way,

Let me be a soldier, a sailor,

But hat the burling of that day.

When my beloved Land shall rise,

And about one man to this,

G'd wills where he is should be.

Salem (Mass.) Register.

Our Story-Teller.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

A Sketch from a Judge's Note-Book.

Without giving way in the remotest degree to superstition, or seeking to cultivate in any shape, by the authority of the episode of real life, a mere fancy, or a superstitious idea, I yet do feel justified in withholding from my readers some passages of the late Judge's Note-book, which are curious on account of the manner in which they would seem to suggest that "there is more in heaven and on earth than is dreamt of in our philosophy;" while at the same time, they show how a guilty conscience is prone to believe that all the hidden powers of nature are in arms against it.

In the year 1820, there resided in an old, tall, dim-looking house in Queen street, Lincoln's Inn Fields—which was then a tolerably respectable district, and only in fact, half a century removed from having been downright fashionable—an old man named Hughes.

This man had the reputation of being a miser, and of having a reputation of that kind which was well earned, it certainly was by Old Hughes.

He was the picture of absurdity and misery, and was in the habit of going about the neighborhood in which he lived, as well as many other parts of town, with a dirty old canvas bag over his arm, into which would put whatever articles he found in his way—such as bits of wood, strings, paper, sticks, pins, pins, sometimes a handkerchief, in fact anything that could possibly have the smallest value.

It was quite a sight to see Old Hughes down on his knees, with a lag in his hand, at some shopkeeper's door in the early morning, when the errand boy would be sweeping it out, and when all sorts of treasures in the shape of odds and ends would fall into the possession of the miser.

Sometimes he was alone, but he would see along with the dust and the garments of twine and paper, a small coin. If it was but a half penny, Old Hughes would pour upon it, and look as if he had pounced upon some precious stone.

No wonder then, that this eccentric being went by the name of Hughes the Miser.

At a young age, he had a son, who upreared him with the title did not know that there lay at the bottom of his heart an object for all this parsimony, and such an object, too, that it at once lifted it into a kind of respectability and beauty.

That object was a effect.

Old Hughes had a daughter.

A young girl, of ten years of age, and a delicate child, she took her at, as might well be the pride of any father's heart.

Annie Hughes was quite a beauty—perhaps not exactly in the strict sense of the term, according to the ordinary and vulgar standard of beauty; because Annie Hughes was not at all a fine girl.

On the contrary, she was small for her age, and very weakly, with great weakness and this sudden intelligence, at such a time of night, conjined to the frantic loss of her husband, laid such an effect upon her debilitated system, that she said not a word, but, with a deep-drawn sigh, once exhaled.

A loud knocking had been sounding at the door while Hughes was speaking to his wife, and the whole scene of debilitated distress, as he neared the threshold, was there laid.

He was a widow, and the door was open, and he had better be careful in future who he plays with.

But Hughes had fallen down on the floor by the bed-side, on which lay the corpse of his wife, and it was many hours before he was restored to his senses.

It was a deep change came over him. He put his eye to school on the sash-coast, and the infant to nurse, and he broke up his establishment, and took or rather bought, the house in Queen street, and became the owner of the miser.

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The daughter Annie in due time went to school, and became the one joy, delight, and sunshine of the existence of Hughes the Miser.

On the occasions, then, of the two school vacations of Annie, Mr. Hughes adopted two plans.

In the summer, he took her out of town—perfectly regardless of what it cost him, he made that vacation pass off as happily as possible.

Then was Hughes the Miser prodigal in expense, and there was not a whim or a caprice of the fair and lovely Annie that he hesitated to indulge at.

There was no doubt that he had a brother, the name of Joseph, and at one time advised that he should go to the fair.

This was done; and it was rather strange, that within one hour of the advertisement appearing, a young man should reply to it by calling on the solicitor and declaring himself to be Joseph Hughes.

There was nothing very prepossessing about this young man, and the solicitor told me that he was a gentleman of the name of Gowen, residing close to Hughes in Queen street, and had come to the door of the oldish house in Queen street, and a gentleman, dressed like a nobleman, would come out and hand into the carriage a young lady all sparkling with jewels, and the carriage would drive off to some theatre, to the opera, or to some concert.

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Old Hughes had his motives, and as I was able to put, as people say, this and that together, to get at the whole heart of the odd man's mystery, I can inform my readers with clearness and precision what were the motives of the miser in regard to keeping the house all to himself.

At a young age, he had an expensive boarding-school near to London, but there were two vacations in the year—one at Christians and the other at Midsummer.

At the Midsummer vacation it was noticed that Old Hughes disappeared.

I was going to say that his house was shut up, but that it always was, so it presented no change; and the next morning, when I went to think that Old Hughes the Miser was not at home, he was not there.

He was a gentleman of the name of Gowen, residing close to Hughes in Queen street, and had come to the door of the oldish house in Queen street, and a gentleman, dressed like a nobleman, would come out and hand into the carriage a young lady all sparkling with jewels, and the carriage would drive off to some theatre, to the opera, or to some concert.

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